POWER OF NIAGARA FALLS

WHY IT HAS NOT LED TO THE BUILDING OF A BIG CITY.

Interviews with Prominent Men Who Know Something About the Subject. Some of the Earlier Efforts Made by Capitalists of Other Days.

[Special Correspondence.]

Buryato, March 12.-It is calculated that 10,000,000 cubic feet of water flow past the village of Niagara Falls every minute, and that this could be converted into 3,000,000 horse power; and the question that suggests every observing and thoughtful visitor at the cataract is why this power has never been utilized, and why Niagara Falls has not become a large and flourishing manufacturing city instead of remaining what it is, a straggling country place whose 5,000 inhabitants are mainly engaged in *be bead work or back driving business. In this connection the views and opinions

of some of the prominent men of Niagara Falls are of interest. Principal among these is the Hon. Peter A. Porter, ex-member of assembly and proprietor and editor of The Niagara Falls Gazette. The Porter family owns a great deal of the real estate on the American side of the fails Judge Augustus chase Goat island from the government, but did not succeed until 1814, and it was not until I816 that they received their regular paper or patent from the state. In conversation with the Hon. Peter A. Porter, he said: sation with the Hon. Peter A. Forder, he sation with the Hon. Peter settled here he thought this would be the great manufactur-virtually established," to instruct and practhought this would be the great manufacturing town in this country, and he and his brother bought these lands for mil' site privilary exercise; to leges, as is shown in the state engineer's notes at the time these lands were acquired.

"Already a grist mill and fulling mill bad been built, and the Porter brothers proposed ally for the pur-to build other mills from time to time. So confident were they that the place would develop into a great manufacturing from that they christened it 'Manchesterville,' and laid out the line of a canal to run along the river bank from Port Day, a mile above the falls. nearly to Prospect point, where it should turn and follow the line of the bluff for another mile or more. All along this raceway mills were to be erected. Indeed, they went so far as to build a stone pier, extending from near the Goat Island bridge to Port Day, though now it does not extend half as far as that point. Before they had gone any far as that point. Before they had gone any further Horace H. Day proposed to them to build the present hydraulic canal, and the Porter family, who owned most of the prop-erty through which it was planned to run it, gave the land for that purpose without cost and abandoned their own project. In 1853 work was commenced on the canal. Beginning at Port Day, about a mile above the falls, it runs northerly a quarter of a mile, and then northwesterly through the village to the bluff a mile below the falls. It was to have been 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep, After various vicissitudes, owing to lack of capital, the canal was finally completed, 60 feet wide and 7 feet deep. It cost not much less than \$500,000. Mr. Day became involved in financial troubles; his property was mortgaged and he could not go on with his enterprise. From the time the canal was built it lay worse than idle until 1874. The Porter family-during that time had their capital mostly invested in land, and did not care to venture it in manufacturing enterprises. In 1874, after some effort and patient engineering, the canal came under the control of A. M. Ches-brough, of La Salle. By his aid and active in enterprise the first improvement was made upon it by the erection of a new grist mili by C. B. Gaskill, whose efforts to make use of the vast natural resources of the place have been untiring. After a time Mr. Chesbrough sold his interest to J. F. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, who paid about \$80,000 for the property, the canal and everything going with it, and he assuming the taxes and mortgages on the property. Under his liberal management and forecast a new life has been imparted to the enterprise."

The average width of the present canal is 35 feet, and the depth of water when full is 10 feet. The volume of water conducted as described gives the aggregate sum of about 50,000 borse power under a head of 200 feet. Of this immense force not more than 5,000 horse power is now used. Thus there is any vaste every minute

"Exactly why this power has not been dethough the landed proprietors did erect quite a number of mills and factories and encourared others to creet them. But the attention of the people here was more directed to developing the attractions of the falls as a watering place, and the few mills on the state

The Hon. Thomas V. Welch, superintendent of the reservation, gives the same opinion as to the reason why the town has not developed its resources. "Another reason," said he, "is that capitalists are slow make from their business. They carry it all back to Buffalo. We are almost a dependency of Buffalo, you might say. We go there to do our shopping, buy our clothes and get thing has been done with an eye to advertis-ing the scenery. Hotels have multiplied; possibilities of the place as a great manufact-uring town have been quite overlooked. If the water power here was properly developed Niagra Falls would grow until it met the boundaries of Buffalo. Why, we have two mills here now, each of which turn out every day 1,200, 1,500, 1,800 barrels of flour, and in each of those mills only four or five men are needed to look after the operations. We have favorable rates of transportation. Five bushels of wheat can be brought here from Chicago, ground and sent on to New York as a barrel of flour at the same through rate as though the five bushels of wheat had been shipped through from Chicago to New York. Already, with our water power, we furnish an electric light circuit of sixteen wires, and the lights (forty candle power) are beautiful and steady. It is but sixteen miles from Nagara Falls to Buffalo's city limits, and with the power we have here we could supply Buffalo with elect of revenge?" tric light and motors for all her factories. There isn't another place in the country that has the reliable steady power that we have. There's Minneapolis; the mills there are bothered to death with low water, and the water in the great lakes has fallen about a

track or goes frew a bridge?" foot in the last yea. It is the same in New England. With all their costly system of dams they have to supplement their water power with steam. Here we have an inexhaustible supply flowing year after year. The fiercest drought does not affect it in the least. Sooner or later we ought to have a large manufacturing city here."

Other leading men in the village express similar views. Some say that the older members of the Porter family were too con-servative and held their lands so high that manufacturers could not come there. Already manufacturers from Lowell, Mass. mye tried to secure sites for the erection of factories, but have not been able to do so because of the high price set upon the land. spirited and is interested in schemes for building up the place and making it a build de house what de wind blows down

manuracturing place, and if their plans sucthe largest factory cities in the United States. Charles H. Thomas.

JOHN E. FITZGERALD,

The President of the Irish Nations League of America.

-[Special Correspondence.] Omaha, March 13.—John E. Fitzgerald, the president of the Irish National Leage of America, has spent a life of romance and adventure, with as many changes in it as in that of an "Arabian Night" hero; but little is known by the general public in regard to him. This arises from his aversion to newspaper notoriety. The particulars here presented were furnished by a personal friend, who was associated with him in the Fenian

novement. Fitzgerald was born in Limerick county. Ireland, in 1829, and came to America when only 15 years of age. His first employment was on a Long Island farm, and his wages was on a Long island farm, and his wages were \$7 a month. About the time he reached his majority, in 1850, he had actively entered into the work of forming, with others, the Fenian society, whose aim was the overthrow, by military force, of English domi-nation in Ireland. This association was the natural outgrowth of the famine of 1846-7. and the abortive struggle for independence of 1848, which sent a tide of discontented immigrants to the New World's shores. It was perfectly organized. Although the most American side of the rais: Sudge angustus

Porter, who took up his residence there in
1806, was the first settler. In 1811 he, with his
brother, Gen. David B. Porter, tried to purwere in New York, and John E. Fitzgerald
were in New York, and John E. Fitzgerald soon rose to be one of the chief heads. It was conducted by a senate, and consisted of circles, each directed by a center. The duty of the centers was

> raise funds for the purposes of the munitions of war. organization by every means at their disposal. association was extended into Ire-

and and the cen- JOHN E. FITZGERALD.

ters of Irish popuintensity in England. After the close of the nivil war an immense number of well trained lrish soldiers were at the disposal of the Fenians, and it seemed a favorable moment to strike for freedom. But on the very eve of a concerted movement in America, Eng-land and Ireland traitors betrayed the cause, and the British government set its maits first care was to arrest all the seaders it could lay its hands upon, and to fill Ireland and Canada with troops. However, the movement, crippled as it thus was, had to go forward, and in the ummer of 1866, John E. Fitzgerald, who then had the chief charge of this extensive organization, ordered Gen. O'Neill, with a few hundred hastily collected men, to invade Canada, expecting them to be joined by the Irish Canadians. The latter appear to have been completely cowed by the stringent measures of their rulers, and did not respond to the appeals of the Fenians. The Fenians met the Br tish sent against them at Ridgeway. Finding the people apathetic, O'Neill returned, and on crossing the border sur-rendered to the United States authorities. In the spring of the following year, an atempt was made to seize the military stores in Ireland, but the authorities always had a large force of troops and constabulary on hand, and they easily suppressed the un-

armed pensautry.

Collapse followed for the Fenian movement as a wide extended organization, and the sporadic enterprises after this failure were conducted by limited circles of Irish-men, generally of a temporary character and for a specific purpose, as in the attack of a police van in Manchester in September, 1867, with the object of rescuing some political prisoners. Mr. Fitzgerald gave up the di-rection of the movement, which was already beginning to be superseded by the premonitions of the penceful land agitation, and determined to go west. This was in 1869. Che ges have been made about the corruption of the Feman leaders, and necessarily there were some frauds by subordinates; but quantity of power remaining and running to that the great majority were as honest as the day in handling the moneys intrusted irresponsibly to their care is evidenced "Exactly way this power has been the reason is that there has not been the requisite amount of capital and the requisite amount of capital with more with think one reason is that there has not been the requisite amount of capital john E. Fitzgerald is an example. After has not been the requisite amount of capital having spent nearly twenty years of his life in the movement, the later years of which he in the movement, the later years of which he had been the requisite amount of capital having spent nearly twenty years of his life in the movement, the later years of which he had been the requisite amount of capital having spent nearly twenty years of his life. was in chief charge, he was at 40 just where he began life, and, when he settled in Lincoln. Neb., went to work on a railroad as a ommon laborer at fifty cents a day. Twenty years of his life were literally thrown away in the most unselfish manner for the sake of what he believed to be a sacred cause. His reservation were all of comparatively small life between 1800 and 1886 demonstrated his industry and capacity, for he in that time rose to be one of the most honored and most wealthy of the citizens of Nebraska. He is now president of the First National Bank of Lincoln, of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, of the First National Bank of

about investing their money here. Now there is plenty of capital in Buffalo, but it stays there. The Buffalo people don't like to take their money away, Buffalo millers have built mills here and make flour here, but they don't spend the money bere that they they don't spend the money bere that they 3,000 acres of land, on which ere pastured a great number of short horn cattle and blooded horses. He is also president of the Nebraska stock yards at Lincoln. Moreover, nothing in return. Another reason is that he is interested largely in several railroads. the people here have 'arned their attention too much to fleecing the stranger. Every-route west; and he owns the extension of the thing has been done with an eye to advertise more rapid strides I believe to be because milroad from Deuver, Colo., to Baxter Springs, Kan. His must needs be a busy exenting houses have multiplied; bead work listence, as he employs, all told, about 4,000 and photograph shops have multipled and men and since he looks into the details of his result is that burglars and burglary have hacks and hackmen have multiplied, and the business himself. Just exactly how much fallen off. I do not believe in trying to help

Knocked Out. Col. Tragedy Walker moved to take from the table the following resolution: "Resolved. Dat de washin' machine is a greater public benefactor dan de railroad. Samuel Shin supported the motion, but

ledo a few days agof" 'Yes, sah. "Started to go on de railroad kyars?"

Brother Gardner passed it by and asked: "Brudder Walker, didn't you start fur To-

"You was put off bekase you couldn't pay ver fare!" "I was put off bekase I'd forgot my money,

"Exactly; an' dis resolushun is in de way "Y-yes, sah." "De objict ar' to weaken confidence in

'Y-yes, sah." "An' build up a feeling of security in de washin' machine, which nebber jumps de

"Dat's it, sah."
"Well, de resolushun will be tooken from de table an' placed in de stove. If you want to be revenged on de railroads you mus' lie in ambush an' liek a conductor. No man kin use dis club to grind his private axes."-Li Kiln Club in Detroit Free Press.

"Dinners for a penny" are given every week to 1,000 people out of employment by a Birmingham, England, charity or-

Chinese firms doing business in New York city during the last year paid the government \$250,000 in customs duties.

De Lo'd he make de wind, but he don't

BILL NYE AND BURGLARS. Co Thinks They Are Favored More Than Other People.

Bill Nye writes to The New York World from St. Joseph, Mo.: When I reached this point vesterday I found in a bushel basketful of forwarded letters the following peculiar

epistle: Dean Sin Along with other good citizens I am because it is see the humanitarian effort now being made to devise some form of quick and paintess leath for our nurderers and other criminals who may have to suffer the death penalty. Such efmay have to suffer the death penalty. Such ef-forts denote a refined and cultivated society, one that would in no way countenance the slightest injury even to the most wicked dude that smokes cigarettes on the elevated stations. As one good turn deserves another, and as by some chance one of these nice, good intentioned people may, under an unlacky star, come in con-tact with one of my profession engaged in his

tact with one of my profession engaged in his regular business, you would most certainly fill a long felt want if you would invent some quick and dess method for a criminal to murder his vicpainless method for a criminal to number his vis-tim. Murders are too often lingering and pain-ful. Why should there not be a reform in that way? Should you kindly lead your genius to help our profession in that way you would gain the lasting graticule of the public as well as of New York Feb. 24, 1888.

In replying briefly to the above, I will state that no burglar ever came to my house for a favor and went away disappointed, provided I was able to contribute to his wants and provided he went at it in the right way. I have never jumped on a burglar behand his back or taken advantage of my great strength to do him up.

When a burglar is in my house he is my

guest. If he is willing to take things as he flads them he will have no trouble with me. But I believe that, as a class, burglars are already favored more than other people. Burglars presume too much, I think. Beause they have free entree and carte blanch to the drawing rooms of our best people, they want the earth and make themselves dis agreeable. I do not wish to hurt the feelings of my correspondent, especially if he takes the paper regularly, but for one I am going to quit protecting and fostering the infant industry of American burglary as against the pauper burglar of Europe. Let us get our burgling done by the best and cheapest methods. Let our burglary take its chances in competition with that of effete monarchies, est as everything else will have to do some day. In the meantime I do not propose to do nything in a newspaper way that will look like an attempt to retain the burglar vote. Let the burglar rustle for his wages the way I do and the way other workingmen do.

I know that burglars claim they are poorly paid because their work keeps them up nights so much, but newspaper men have to work nights also, and unless they can rob a prosperous burglar once in a while they have a hard row to hoe. And what have the burglars ever done for

me that I should now be called upon to ad-When they had no other place to go, have ice their interests? they not always felt free to come to my house! And how have they rewarded my hospitality! When they went through my house last year and found a condition of things which would have moved the stoniest git on to trains with our pistols ready and heart, what did they do? They stole a valuable autograph album which had been sent me to write in, and I had it to pay for. They took a valuable umbrella which I had borrowed a few years ago, and which I intended to return to the owner after a while. They ate some old rice and sorghum which had been set aside for the use of other guests, and then they left the gate open so that cows

got in and ate up my lima beans. Now I am asked to use my influence in the direction of better sand bag facilities for burglars and a more reliable style of rapid nsit between the tax payer and the New

Jerusalem. In years past I will admit that I was running for office a good deal, and I had to do things that would retain the burglar vote, from anyhow?"—Omaha World. but now I am firm in my convictions and outspoken for what I believe to be right. A man engaged in trying to be his own suc-cessor in the portfolio of justice of the peace is not a free moral agent. It is more or less so in other offices, but it is especially so with

a fustice of the peace. I now propose, with the help of the Ameri-can people and an earnest, manly effort on my part, to shake off the Lu. glar and come out and take higher ground. Henceforth my voice will be heard in more or less stentoriar tones in the interests of humanity. Pros-

and lima beans offset that account, and that it is my earnest wish, so far as it is in my power, during the remaining years which may be granted me, to live down and forget the dark and devious days when I was in politics. I believe that easier and more painless methods for the administration of capital punishment will soon be perfected, whereby a man who is executed by the law will not be entitled to any more glory of flowers than one who dies of pneu-monia. To that end I am willing to work. When that is accomplished I will devote my halting powers to the further amelioration of our race. But the burglar has no further

political claims on me.

Men who visit New York from a distance desiring to purchase greenbacks at forced sale or to obtain gold bricks of those who are compelied to sell them for a mere song, will always be ameliorated so long as my good right arm shall not forget her cunning.

I am willing to do what I can for the pro-

motion of science and the painless pulling of urglars, but this is as far as I would go Moreover, I hope that our correspondence will not continue any longer. Burgiars who pleased and entertained me when I'was in politics have long since eased to do so. The truth of the matter is that while all other professions have made rapid progress, politics and burglary are just where they

burglars do not advertise. They rely solely upon their insight and keen penetration. The men and since he looks into the details of his result is that burglars and burglary have he is worth it is impossible to say, but it is a profession so abundantly able to help itself.

BILL NYE.

Satisfactory.

The expression, "The wind blew through his whiskers," has been traced by a Chicago philologist to the isle of Cyprus, where, a great many centuries ago, a gang of Moslem pirates had their beards blown into the sea by a blizzard that got solit by the pyramids in coming over the desert. The explanation is considered perfectly truthful and satisfactory -for Chicago, -Philadelphia Times.

A Mortifying Circumstauce.



Miss Ethel-I was so sorry to hear of you papa's failure, Clara. And is it really true Miss Clara-Ves, and for only \$60,000 Mamma and I feel too mortifled for any thing.-Texas Siftings.

Send a Stamp for the Recipe. A hod carrier named O'Farrell had a na row escape from death the other day. He was carrying a hod of brick under the win dows of Miss Lightbread's cooking school for mg ladies, when an angel cake, evolved

by a memoer of the class, suppen from the window where it had been carelessly placed. Had it fallen upon O'Farrell doubtless it would have killed him. But it wasn't that kind of a cake; it just drifted out into the sunshine and eddied and floated and danced away off into the dim blue ether, like the ghost of a thistle down-away-away-away -until it was lost to human sight. That's the kind of cake the girls in Brooklyn make, my son. Had this paragraph happened in any other town in America there wouldn't have been a whole brick left in that hod.— Burdette in Brooklyn Engle.

Neatly Transped. Able Editor-Trapped a forger, eh! Good Write it up with a big display head, How did you catch him?

Reporter-He called at the office this morning and introduced himself as a newspaper "Yes." "Then, after he got acquainted, he asked

me to cash a check for \$50. I turned him over to the police."—Omaha World,



Miss Waldo tof Boston) - Yes, Mr. Wabash attended four weddings last week, and hree more are on my tablets for this week. Mr Wahash from the wests-Indeed Mis-Waldo, quite a profusion I s'pose in Boston leap year makes a great difference in the number of weddings. - New York Sun.

A Barbarous Country.
First Foodpad—I was readin' today about them there bigbugs in the City of Mexico; they're just rollin' in wealth. Let's go down there and try our luck. Second Footpud—Guess you don't know nuch about that country. Them there Mexicans ain't half civilized.

"No, they ain't: regular barbarians, Every Mexican gera carries a gun er a knife, an most of 'em carries both. Durn such savages, I say. This law abidin' con good enough for me."-Omaha World.

An Easy Way.

"Say, Jimmie, le's you an' me go out west an' be train robbers," said one small boy to another as they sat in a ballway eating a nice, old Italian gentleman's bana "How'll we do it!" "W'v, easy enough. Jest go out there an

while we go through their pockets."
"Humph! I know an easier way than that to be a train robber. "Le's git to be train boys."-Chicago Times

Eastern Man-That's your house, eh? My gracious! What does this mean! It stands

n wheels Western Man-You wouldn't have the sheels on the roof, would you! "But wheels! Wheels, sir! What are they forf"

The Newspaper Historian.

"What kind of a writer are you, Mr. Fakef" inquired Miss Snyder. "I'm a postbumous author, my dear," was

the self conscious reply.

"What's that, may I ask?"

"Well, you see, he rejoined, "whenever a prominent man dies I write fictitious aneedotes about him."—Judge.

To Assist the Bellows Boy. Mr. De Trop sings in the choir and breathes perous burglary, which gets a second trial, will be regarded the same as less fortunate petty larceny, which gets ninety days.

Burglars who may have voted for me in the old days are hereby notified that the autocould use him to better advantage by having

the into the organ!-Detroit F Lucking Originality Assistant (to Editor)-What heading shall I put to this cable concerning Gladstone! Editor—Great Scott, man, have you no

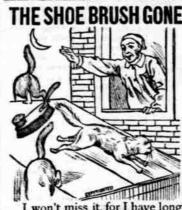
brains or originality of your own? Make it "The Grand Old Man."—The Epoch.

A cold wave, on its way east, froze a Chi-cago girl's feet and a St. Louis girl's ears, and then the wave lay down and died of ex-haustion.—The Epoch.

Laura-George, my love for you-George-Enough, Laura, dear; I always be a brother to you, but-Life.

Stowly but Surely. The fact that now and then a bald headed Indian is to be seen on the government reservations indicates that the down trodden squaw is slowly but surely climbing into the same rights enjoyed by her pale faced sister.—Chicago Herald.

Bismarck will be 73 years old April 1.



I won't miss it, for I have long since adopted an easier and cleanlier way. A bottle of

Wolff's ACMEBlacking and a sponge to keep my shoes washed clean, save a deal of labor and shoe leather.

The best-Harness Dressing in the world. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.



CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

CAUSES.

In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarris, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently the catarris on the mucous foliacles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other cruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

In the early stoges of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat, as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong effects in the way of blowing and sorting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently loaces. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swellen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mount, giving to the voice a disagreeable "masal twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is usolves for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose: this only needs to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffices from headache the groater portion of the time, or experiences a dall, heavy, disagreenable fullness or pressures in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quite until for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered

irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insarity. The sense of such is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZERA; OR, ULGERATED CATARRA.

The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive offer that frequently attends it, is demonstrated Jozean.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unleastly, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excertation and ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves ail the component structures of the nose-cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handscrehef, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownish incrustations, or hardened limaps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire.

DECAYED
BONES.

Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbty spices; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles. It is painfully unpleasant to with the discharge and are unobserved. Holes are caten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excurated into the solid bones of the face; in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

IT LEADS TO DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Catarrh, and ozena, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofuous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT

The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate liming meanbrane of the pharpar throat, produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red color. In the advanced stages, its surface will be studied with very small blocks, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small piuples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the threat, with perhaps a slight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO

LARYNX.

The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind-pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inflatumation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight hacking. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarsetess, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONGHITIS

AND

CONSUMPTION.

We have already detailed the manner in which the threat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from caturrh, or ozena. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the percaching, or substance of the lungs, in their turn, become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp.

or dull, heavy pains, or a prickly, distressing segsation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration,—are evidence that the bronchial thies have become affected, and they should admentiable the sufferer that he is not standing in the stepping-atom to CONSUMPTION, over which thousands annually trad, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

By means of a small canal, called the custachian the care are the throat and the organs of bearing is formed.

Beafress.

By means of a small canal, called the custachian the throat and the organs of bearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane iming this passage, thickening its structure, until the custachian tube is coosed. While the thickening of the nucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process sometimes extends through several years, the patient will occasionally, while blowing the ness, experience a cracking none in one or both ears, and hearing becomes duil, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until finally, bearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with nones in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

UYSPEPSIA. lent discharge, which drops into the throat during sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stomach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsis, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications; yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic brouchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated

SYMPTOMS OF

and above theeyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or con-centrating the mind upon any subject; las-situde; indifference respecting business, lack CATARRH. passages; discharges wountainly failing into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the massi passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the cars, deafness, discharge from the cars, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, spicales of bones, scabe from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, must twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and tested discusse mental degrees and a fracetile.

CONSTITUTIONAL

Some sufferers to which catarrh so frequently or camping constants or which industries or which information or expensed attacks of "cold in the head," which, being cause in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constitute in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constitute in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being constituted in repeate ment or total depression, loss of appetite, nausea, iness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, yapepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling ty in speaking plainty, general debility, idlocy,

PREDISPOSING
GAUSES.

Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of amospheric temperature, and other discass-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfeebled very liable to entarrh. Among the most common debililiating agencies are a scrotious condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute discusses, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, self-abuse, adversity, grief, want of sleep, syphilitic taints of the system, which may have been contracted unknowingly, or may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto

the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fathring exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, demninged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarri so frequently owes its origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or real cause of the disease is, in the unfortly of cases, an enfectived, impure, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the reasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loarhsome mainty.

in CHARACTER.

Tem a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimperson; in fact, noshing about them that would, except to the stilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weaknest or deranged with had humons; and yet may and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the their systems are weakened or deranged with had humons; and yet meh a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sere," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic cuture is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer him-self, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled phy-sician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties per-fect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous bank-note which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,-Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil. strike at its root. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to the removal of that cause. The more we see of this official disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a thorough and persistent internal use of bloodcleansing and tonic medicines.

LOGAL

As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedlly destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease. The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently, effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

In curing entarrh and all the various diseases with CHEF
RELIARGE.

In curing cutarrh and all the various diseases with the it is so frequently complicated, as throat, brenchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflanced eyes, impured the internal powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly exteict. It has a specific effect upon the liming mucous membranes of the masal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follieles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate entarrh are diseases of the liming mucous mem-

branes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Singe's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleaness, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a beatily standard, and conquers threat bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the limitar membrane of the assal passages, it sids materially in restoring the diseasel, the kenned, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner is a present. The system is so purified, regulated, and structure of enterchance of the diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery trum the system will be gradual, and the alterative change of testic and function generally somewhat slow. They are not altowered be complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitute its gradual the patient finds himself gradually improving in firsh; his streamth is built up, his lingering aliments defindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he fields himself gradually improving in firsh; his streamth is built up, his lingering aliments defindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new may—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's

and he feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarria Remedy are sold by druggists the world over, «Price of Discovery \$11%, or six bottles for \$5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarria Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles \$2.00. A complete pampblet Freatise on Cutarria, giving valuable hints as to clothing, dict, and other matters of impertance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp.

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